EIGHTH DAY—*7th October 1925.*

Before the Resolutions were taken up for discussion, the Dewan informed the House that Messrs. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao and Md. Abbas Khan had given notice of two special subjects and that they had been admitted as a special case.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO accordingly moved that "It is prayed that Rule No. 25 (*i*) and Rule No. 30 (*iv*) framed under the Mysore Representative Assembly Regulation XVIII of 1923 be amended as follows in order to afford scope for members of the Assembly to ask questions and to move resolutions relating to matters of constitutional development:—

Rule No. 25 (*i*).—'It shall not relate to any matter referred to in proviso to Sub-Section 1 of Section 11 of the Mysore Representative Assembly Regulation No. XVIII of 1923.'

Rule No. 30 (*iv*).—'It shall not relate to matters referred to in proviso to Sub-Section 1 of Section 11 of the Mysore Representative Assembly Regulation No. XVIII of 1923.'"

He said that this object in moving this proposition was that under the existing rules no member could move a resolution in respect of certain matters excluded under the above rules. The constitutional reforms graciously vouchsafed to the people had now worked for full 2 years and it was but natural that the people should aspire for extended privileges. Whatever might be the decision of the Government on the request of the people in this direction, there was no reason to put a restriction against making such a request itself. The privilege of voting on the budget, the appointment of a non-official member of the Executive Council and the power to discuss in the Assembly all measures of legislation, the liberty to discuss proposals for taxation were among the aspirations of the members of the House. At present, the Assembly could discuss only the general principles of a proposed legislation. A detailed bill was not placed in the hands of the members, nor proper notes given to them. But these were not possible nor could the members move resolutions on these matters. The Representative Assembly ought to be regarded as being also a legislature and discussions on the above

subjects should naturally form part of the work of the Assembly. For these reasons, the member requested Government to accept the proposal.

THE DEWAN observed that the wording of the presentation did not appear to him quite clear and whether the member proposed the removal of the restrictions in respect of all the clauses falling under Rule 9 of the Legislative Council Regulation, Clause 2.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO replied that that was not his intention, but that his idea was that the members of the Assembly should be allowed to ask questions and move resolutions relating to matters falling under D and E as also those coming under F with the exception of specially reserved subjects. He requested that, as far as possible, members might be given the privileges before the next session of the Assembly.

MR. VENKATASWAMIAH supported the representation.

THE DEWAN observed that there were some practical difficulties and delicacies in acceding to the proposal and that the question had to be considered carefully.

MR. M. P. SOMASHEKHARA RAO said that the difficulty could be avoided by changing Clause (*i*) of Rule 25 framed under the Mysore Representative Assembly Regulation so as to read as follows:—"It shall not relate to any matter referred to in Clauses A, B, C and F, of proviso (*ii*) to Section 9 of the Legislative Council Regulation or to Section 11 of the Mysore Representative Assembly Regulation" or that all excluded subjects under the two Regulations would be beyond the purview of the Representative Assembly. After all, the resolutions passed by the Assembly would certainly be in the nature of recommendations and the member requested that suitable action be taken by Government to amend the rules accordingly.

THE DEWAN observed that the suggestion was a good one and was calculated to solve practical difficulties.

On the assurance from the members that they were agreed that excluded subjects should not form the subject matter of either representations or resolutions, the representation was noted for consideration.

The second special representation standing in the name of Mr. Md. Abbas Khan was as under:—

"It is prayed that the Government be pleased to institute promptly searching enquiry in the matter of distribution of freeships, half-freeships, merit and district schorlarships during the current year in the Central and the

Maharaja's Colleges, the share allotted to the students of Backward communities being very inadequate and negligible and to make arrangements to ensure a proper share of the above said freeships, etc., to be allotted to students of the Backward communities in future."

He said that the distribution of freeships, half-freeships, merit scholarships and district scholarships in the Central College, Bangalore and in the Maharaja's College, Mysore was not satisfactory, and the object of his representation was that Government should thoroughly investigate into the matter and see that they were distributed properly at least in future.

As regards freeships, he said that out of the sanctioned grant of Rs. 4,560, only Rs. 600 was given to Non-Brahmins in the two colleges. Though in the Central College there were 28 freeships, not even one went to Non-Brahmins. While in the Maharaja's College, out of 48 freeships only 10 were given to Non-Brahmins.

As regards half-freeships, out of 315 half-freeships of a total value of Rs. 9,450 provided for in the two colleges, only 46 freeships had been awarded to Non-Brahmins.

As regards merit scholarships, a sum of Rs. 10,140 had been provided and only Rs. 1,300 had been given to Non-Brahmins.

As regards district scholarships, out of a provision of Rs. 3,360, only one scholarship amounting to Rs. 210 had been awarded to Non-Brahmin candidates.

The total value of all the above-mentioned freeships, half-freeships, and scholarships came to Rs. 27,510, out of which only Rs. 3,490 went to students belonging to backward classes.

Under the circumstances he thought that full justice had not been done in the award of scholarships and free- and half-freeships and so the orders of Government regulating the grant of backward scholarships, were not properly given effect to. He therefore requested that the question of awarding these scholarships should be carefully investigated and justice rendered.

MR. R. GOPALASWAMY IYER opposed the resolution. In each of the two colleges, there were Sub-Committees of the College Councils to decide the distribution of scholarships and so it was not right to say that injustice had been done in this matter. The Council would naturally consider the poverty of the boy, the general progress in the class and other similar factors before coming to a final decision

and it was not right to impute motives to the authorities responsible for the distribution. In his opinion the statistics furnished by Government in reply to certain interpellations on this question showed that more or less the same boys that applied for backward class scholarships also applied simultaneously for freeships and half-freeships so that they might get either the one or the other. Naturally all boys that applied for freeships or half-freeships could not get them because some of them at least would have got backward class scholarships which carried with them freeships or half-freeships and so they could not come under the statement of boys getting only freeships or half-freeships. As regards merit scholarships, he said that that was a matter which depended mostly on merit and to some extent on poverty and that the award was not made on communal considerations. Of course there were intelligent boys among all communities and students from backward communities also get them in case they secured a high rank in the public examination. It was the avowed policy of Government to encourage every young man that was anxious to get education and the College Sub-Committees were entrusted with the administration of scholarships and they consisted of gentlemen of various communities. In these circumstances it was not right to say that any injustice was done to particular communities.

THE DEWAN observed that in September 1922 Government had passed final orders on the general question of scholarships after obtaining a report of a Special Committee appointed for the purpose consisting of the members of the Board of Education, the University Council and the Inspector-General of Education.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA agreed with MR. MD. ABBAS KHAN and said that it was clear from a reference to the figures that the distribution of scholarships was far from satisfactory. In order to rectify the matter immediately and also to ensure against a recurrence of similar injustice he thought that the appointment of a non-official committee consisting of members of backward communities was necessary.

MR. M. VENKATAKRISHNAIYA observed that the Brahmin members of the Assembly had not the least objection to the students of backward communities getting all reasonable facilities for education. In fact, they had all supported in a body the resolution to enhance the backward class scholarship allotment to Rs. 2 lakhs. Every poor boy

should be encouraged to whatever community he belonged. If in education the Brahmin community was forward, it was backward in many other ways. While the backward community entirely got the benefit of the scholarships granted to them, the Brahmin community as such had no scholarships ear-marked for it except the merit scholarships which again went not only to the Brahmins but also to the brilliant boys of all other communities. So instead of objecting to the Brahmins getting a larger number of merit scholarships and freeships, he thought that a better thing would be for the backward classes to ask for an increased allotment for scholarships to their boys.

If as alleged in the resolution any injustice had been done in the distribution of freeships as a whole, certainly those who were responsible for the same had to be suitably dealt with.

At this stage THE DEWAN read out a letter received from the Principal of the Central College in connection with this representation and added that Government would call for a further report from the University authorities in the light of the representations made in the Assembly. He also explained the existing orders in regard to the award of freeships and said that according to the revised scheme sanctioned in the Government Order of September 1922, freeships were attached to all scholarships including the backward class scholarships. Of the remaining number, 30 per cent of the pupils in the University classes including the Engineering College, 25 per cent in the University Entrance Classes, and 20 per cent in the High Schools were given freeships. These would be open to all the communities and the concessions already existing in the case of Rajputs, Mahomedan pupils, girls and the Depressed Classes would remain uneffected by the revised order.

THE DEWAN explained that this order was the outcome of the recommendations made by the Board of Education, the University Council and the Inspector-General of Education and it was the duty of Government to see that the spirit underlying this order was carried out.

MR. M. VENKATAKRISHNAIYA while agreeing that every encouragement should be given to all poor students asked whether it was proper to attach freeships to all scholarships.

THE DEWAN observed that this suggestion was against the policy of Government and that all scholarship-holders automatically got freeships also. This was a fair rule and Government had decided to enforce it.

(The representation was not pressed.)

Resolution No. 4.

On behalf of Messrs. Md. Abbas Khan, Mahomedan Constituency, G. Paramasiviah, Bangalore City Municipality and N. G. Sanjiviah, Kurubara Sangha, MR. MD. ABBAS KHAN moved "That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that the wording 'Provided that the appointment of a Munsiff shall be made only upon nomination by the Chief Court of Mysore' in Clause (*c*) of Section 4 of the Mysore Civil Courts Regulation I of 1883, be deleted."

At this stage, MR. M. P. SOMASEKHARA RAO invited the attention of the President to the amendment proposed by him to the resolution and enquired when it would be taken up. The Dewan replied that the substantive resolution might be taken up first.

MR. MD. ABBAS KHAN explained that under the existing Regulation (Mysore Civil Courts Regulation I of 1883), Munsiffs' appointments could be given only to those recommended by the Chief Court. This practice was being followed for the past over 42 years. In the year 1914, a representation was moved in the Assembly that the number of candidates belonging to backward classes appointed as Munsiffs was too small and that they should be recruited more largely. Even though Government had promised to consider the representation, they did not give effect to the promise. The number of Munsiffs in the year 1915-16 was 18, of which only 3 were Non-Brahmins. Since the order on the Miller Committee Report was issued 4½ years ago, the number of Munsiffs was increased to 23, and yet the number held by the Non-Brahmins remained at the same old figure of 3. It seemed to him that the power of nomination vested in the Chief Court was largely responsible for such an unsatisfactory position. He drew the attention of the House to the vast number of duly qualified candidates among the various Backward communities who were quite competent for appointments as Munsiffs and said that that number was increasing from year to year.

MR. MD. ABBAS KHAN added that young men appointed as Munsiffs had the opportunity to rise higher in the Judicial Department, and that by denying this first chance, members of the Backward community lost all hopes of appointment to the Chief Court. If this was the case all round, he asked what satisfaction was there to the poor men who educated their sons at considerable expense and what

inducement was there for others to send their boys for higher education.

THE DEWAN explained that recently some Non-Brahmin candidates were appointed as Munsiffs. If the members were not satisfied with the patronage shown by Government, the members had reason to discuss the recruitment policy of Government and not move for an amendment of the Regulation itself. He enquired whether the grievances on which this resolution was based could be removed by amending the law as proposed.

THE MEMBER replied that in his opinion the remedy lay only in the amendment of the regulation and that was why he had brought up this resolution. He added that when this subject was discussed in the Legislative Council in June 1924, the Government had sympathised with the object of the mover but had said that the Government were powerless in the matter, as the power of nomination lay with the Chief Court and not in the hands of Government. They, however, promised on that occasion to request the Chief Court to bear in mind the policy of Government in sending up their recommendations for the appointment of Munsiffs. He complained that there was nothing to show that they had given effect to it.

He was surprised to find that while Government had reserved for themselves all the powers in respect of the appointments of Sub-Judges, Magistrates and District Judges, they should follow a different practice only in the case of Munsiffs—a practice which was laid down more than 40 years ago. He was of opinion that so long as the power of nominating Munsiffs was vested in the Chief Court, the members of the Backward class would get no chance of being appointed as Munsiffs and therefore he wanted that the Chief Court should be divested of this power.

THE DEWAN pointed out that the Government's reply at the Legislative Council was not correctly quoted and that what the Government actually said was that it was supposed that the recommendations of the Chief Court were made with a due sense of responsibility and after a full consideration of the claims of the different candidates. He therefore repudiated the allegation that Government were oblivious to the interests of the Non-Brahmin community and said that there were instances where Non-Brahmin candidates were appointed as Munsiffs by a further reference to the Chief Court. He added that the other allegations about Government having expressed themselves as powerless in the matter was also baseless.

In this connection, MR. G. K. BALIJA invited attention to page 49 of the printed proceedings of the Budget Session of the Assembly where, in reply to an interpellation asked by MESSRS. LINGE GOWDA and S. C. MALLAIYA, Government had given expression to such a view.

THE DEWAN replied that the Government never threw the responsibility on the Chief Court and that final responsibility did rest with the Government.

Continuing MR. MD. ABBAS KHAN said that this grievance was being felt by the community long before the Miller Committee was ever thought of. He added that in the Central Provinces the Judicial Commissioner was not given the power of appointment. There was a special committee appointed for this purpose and appointments were being made according to the recommendations of that committee. He referred to the absence of any such committee in Mysore.

THE DEWAN observed that this was not a correct statement. The Judicial Commissioner had the power to appoint. He was only assisted by a committee of leading advocates.

Referring to the system of competitive examinations in Mysore, MR. MD. ABBAS KHAN said that the results of the examinations were never made known to the public. Even the system of reserving to Government the power of appointing one Munsiff in every four appointments had been abolished. Government said that the power of nomination had been allowed to the Chief Court because of the personal knowledge they were expected to possess in respect of the several candidates. But as a matter of fact not one of the men appointed so far had ever appeared before the Chief Court.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that this was a very sweeping statement not based on facts. MR. MD. ABBAS KHAN replied that when this aspect of the matter was brought to notice during 1915 in this House, the reply given was that the Chief Court could not be expected to know the merits of candidates practising in moffussils, like Chitaldrug. He added that as all men were equally patriotic and anxious to serve the country, it was right that equal opportunities were afforded to them for entry into service. In these circumstances, it was necessary to change the rules.

MR. NILGIRI SANJIVIAH seconded the resolution.

MR. C. B. SRINIVASA RAO opposed the resolution and

observed that the resolution, if passed, would be detrimental to the judicial administration. It was inconsistent with the fair name of Mysore and the dignity of the Chief Court. It aimed at importing communal bias under cover of communal representation, even in the Judicial service, and the mode of explaining the resolution was nothing short of a vote-catching trick. Coming to the merits of the resolution, he observed that no one was more competent to nominate candidates for the Judicial Department than the Chief Court. He appealed to the good sense of the members not to vote for the resolution as it aimed at lowering the prestige of the judiciary. He explained to the House the practice obtaining in the British Indian Provinces in this behalf. In Madras the High Court had not only the power of nomination but also of appointment under a statutory right. All the Judges formed themselves into a committee for the selection of a candidate for appointment as Munsiff. In Allahabad also the Judges met in committee and selected candidates. In Bombay a mixed committee of Lawyers and Judges had this power. In other places, even though the local Government themselves had the power, they had invariably acted on the recommendation of the judicial authorities.

Referring to the system of recruitment, MR. C. B. SRINIVASA RAO drew attention to the report of the Civil Justice Committee of the Government of India and to the compliment paid by the committee to the system of recruitment by competitive examination once adopted in Mysore in the following words:—

"On the whole, we know that the best method of selection from among the candidates nominated from the districts according to a scheme we have above suggested will be by introducing an element of competition of the nature we have described. We do not think that there will be any danger of communal claims being overlooked while there is every likelihood that the best material available will be selected. . . . . It has not been applied in any of the British Provinces so far. We understand that it has been introduced in the State of Mysore with most satisfactory results."

Because that system had now been discontinued, it was not right to say it did not work well. The Judicial Department was a most important branch of the administration and appointments in that department had to be made with the utmost care.

Referring to the remark made by MR. MD. ABBAS KHAN that while Government had reserved to themselves the power of appointing District Judges and Magistrates, there was not much force in delegating the power of nominating Munsiffs to the Chief Court, he pointed out that Government were not acting independently of the Chief Court even in making these appointments and that the sanctioning power in regard to all judicial appointments rested only with Government. The main principle on which the scheme of separation of judicial and executive functions was based was that the judiciary should be independent of the executive. This principle would be cast to the winds if judicial appointments were made directly by Government without reference to the Chief Court, as the officers so appointed could not be expected to form their independent judgment, for instance, in cases in which the Goverment were specially interested. The Munsiff's place was the first step in the judicial ladder and proper men should be chosen that they may be fit for higher appointments. With these observations, MR. SRINIVASA RAO strongly opposed the resolution.

MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA remarked that the Mysore Civil Courts Regulation was a peculiar one. He for one could not find any force in the argument that the Chief Court alone was competent to nominate Munsiffs if the administration of justice was to be entrusted to the proper kind of men. He referred to several cases where officers directly recruited by Government from the Bar, as Sub-Judges, District Judges and Chief Court Judges worked most efficiently without ever serving as Munsiffs. He questioned the policy of Government in delegating the power of nomination to the Chief Court and observed that in the matter of appointments the people had not full confidence in the doings of that body as constituted at present. He suggested the formation of a committee consisting of the Government Advocate, the Legislative Secretary and one or two Members of Council to exercise this power instead of the Chief Court.

MR. RAJAGOPALACHAR observed that the end and aim of this resolution was to obtain preference to the Backward communities in the judicial service. Because the Brahmin community had secured more places in the Judicial Department, an outcry had been raised for a better representation of the Backward community. He also said that the efficiency of the services would suffer under the proposed system and the inefficiency of the judiciary was sure to react on

the litigant public, of whom members of the Backward community formed the major part. He referred to the recent appointments of Magistrates sanctioned by Government on communal considerations, to which no objection was raised in any quarter. He said that he and his friends had full confidence in the discretion of Government in all administrative matters but considered that the Chief Court alone was competent to pronounce an opinion as regards the selection of Munsiffs. The criterion in selecting candidates was not merely the possession of University Degrees, but the individual capacity of the candidates selected had to be given prominence. The authorities presiding over the courts alone were capable of giving an opinion on the legal acumen and practical sagacity of the Lawyers practising in the courts, from among whom the nominations had to be made. He, therefore, held that the innovation now proposed in the resolution would not conduce to efficiency.

He thought that if the principle enunciated in the resolution were accepted, the very object of separating the judiciary from the executive would be defeated. What was wanted in a judicial officer was independence. The member apprehended that this could not be expected of an officer who was obliged to the Government for his appointment.

In this connection, he referred to the views expressed in this Assembly last year by the Retired First Member of Council, Mr. Mir Humza Hussein, in connection with the discussions relating to the appointment of Prosecuting Inspectors to the effect that communal considerations should never influence appointments in the Judicial, Medical and Education Departments in which efficiency was an all-important factor.

In conclusion, he appealed to the House to take an unbiassed view of the resolution. It was not calculated to further the interests of the State and so should not be supported by the members.

At this stage, MR. M. P. SOMASEKHARA RAO moved the following amendment to the resolution with the permission of the President :—

(1) Substitute the word ' words ' for ' wording.'

(2) Substitute the word ' omitted ' for ' deleted.'

(3) Omit the words ' provided that the appointment of a Munsiff shall be made ' and place the inverted commas before ' only.'

THE DEWAN ruled that the above was not in the

nature of an amendment but was an independent proposition in itself and hence he could not allow it to be discussed.

In reply to the objections of several members that had opposed the resolution, MR. MD. ABBAS KHAN observed that it was not right to have opposed it merely because it was intended for the benefit of the Backward communities. He asked his opponents to remember that the Backward communities would secure whatever rights and privileges were due to them in spite of their opposition. Some of the observations made by MESSRS. RAJAGOPALACHAR and C. B. SRINIVASA RAO implied that all lawyers belonging to the Backward communities were not likely to make efficient Munsiffs and if they were appointed to the posts, justice would suffer. The true test was to actually appoint them and then see how they discharged their duties.

The Backward communities had their own justification to exist and it was up to the forward classes to help them to secure their legitimate wants. It was far from his object that inefficient men should be appointed. His point was that there were actually any number of capable men who could do justice to any appointment that might be given to them.

With these words, he appealed to all the members of the Assembly to vote for the resolution.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL in winding up the debate said that both sides of the question had been thoroughly discussed though some heat was also imported into the controversy on either side. The object of the resolution was that qualified and efficient men belonging to Backward communities must be given scope to serve as Munsiffs, these communities so far not having been adequately represented in that grade of appointments. That Government were in full sympathy with it, it was needless for him to say. When the same question was brought up at the recent session of the Legislative Council, Government had stated that they fully sympathised with the request and would see how best they could give effect to it. It did not appear to him that the action indicated in the resolution was the best solution to the problem. There was nothing to indicate that the Chief Court was entirely responsible for the low percentage of Non-Brahmin Munsiffs and it could not be said that the object of the resolution could be fulfilled by merely taking the power of nomination away from the hands of the Chief Court. As already

stated by some speakers, Munsiffs in Madras were appointed by the High Court direct. In Bombay, Allahabad, Patna and other places, the High Courts made the nominations and the rule was that such nominees should be appointed by the Government. In the Central Provinces, the Judicial Commissioner had the power to appoint, but he was assisted in making the selection by a committee to be selected by the Commissioner.

It might be asked why the British Indian practice should be followed here without reference to local conditions. Government, however, did not consider that any departure from the present practice was expedient in the present case. The principle that Backward classes should get adequate representation in every branch of Government service had been acknowledged and in fact, acted upon as far as possible. If Government requested the Chief Court to bear this principle in mind while making nominations, there was every reason to believe that that court would act on the suggestion. Even if they did otherwise, it was quite within the power of Government to either veto the nomination or to ask the Chief Court to nominate a member of the Backward communities. Of course, in the case of inefficient men, neither the Chief Court would nominate nor the representatives of the people would ask for their appointment. It was therefore not right to say that because few Non-Brahmins had been appointed as Munsiffs, the Chief Court was responsible for such a position.

There was no doubt that some members of the Backward communities were fit to be appointed as Munsiffs, but it was not right to say that they alone should be appointed to the prejudice of others. It was worthwhile remembering the number of men belonging to all communities who were qualified to be appointed as Munsiffs. While agreeing that every encouragement should be given to Backward communities, both Government and the Chief Court had one important point to consider, *viz.*, that in making any appointment, the judicial service did not suffer. As already stated the object of the resolution could not be achieved by merely taking away the power of nomination now vested in the Chief Court.

Even if that were done, Government could not possibly appoint any one if the Chief Court were of opinion that the candidate was not fit to be so appointed and if, in such cases, Government did not consult the Chief Court at all, then that body could hardly be held responsible for the

administration of justice. The appointments in the Judicial Department were not on all fours with those in other departments. Government could appoint any one as a probationer without consulting the Head of the Department concerned, because in that case, the probationer was intended to be trained for the work of that department, but in the case of Munsiffs, men had to be selected who had actually practised as Lawyers and gave evidence of their ability to discharge their onerous duties. The latter could only be ascertained through the Chief Court.

If the resolution was accepted, the prestige of the Chief Court would suffer a great deal. So long as Government had the power to veto the nominations made by the Chief Court and also to recommend to them that members from the Backward communities might be nominated, there did not appear to be any need for the mover to press the resolution. If therefore the resolution was not pressed, Government would bear it in mind and see that in future the matter was given favourable consideration.

While thanking the Government for such an encouraging reply, MR. MD. ABBAS KHAN felt that the object of the resolution was not so much to lay down a principle for a temporary period as to make a desirable change in the rules themselves so that for all time to come the members of the Backward classes would not have any grievances in respect of that grade of appointments. It was not possible for the Backward communities to come up to Government with representations or deputations from time to time. To his mind, it appeared that the rule under discussion was framed at a time when probably there were no law graduates among the Non-Brahmins. Whatever that might be, the rule did not appear to be in keeping with the present time when so many members of the Backward communities had been practising as Lawyers. For the above reasons, he regretted that he was unable to withdraw the resolution and pressed the resolution to a division.

The resolution was thereupon put to vote and carried, 102 voting for and 27 voting against.

Resolution No. 10.

On behalf of Messrs. C. Subba Rao, Chitaldrug Municipality and S. Veerabhadrappa, Chitaldrug Taluk, MR. VEERABHADRAPPA moved " That this Assembly recommends that the Chickjajur-Chitaldrug Railway line may be

continued further from Chitaldrug in view of the fact that the Railway Cess is being continued to be levied in this district."

In moving the resolution he said that the Railway Cess was being levied in the Chitaldrug District for the last ten years and that a sum of nearly Rs. 5 to 6 lakhs was at its credit, and requested that the Chikjajur-Chitaldrug line might be extended and connected with the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway System at Rayadrug.

THE DEWAN said that the resolution was vague, that there was not even a survey made of the proposed line. He also observed that the whole policy connected with the Railway Cess was engaging the earnest consideration of Government and orders might be expected soon. More than one scheme was under consideration, but for financial reasons it was not possible for Government to take them up. Under these circumstances, he asked the mover to consider whether the resolution might not be withdrawn.

In view of the observations of the Dewan, the resolution was withdrawn by the mover.

Resolution No. 11.

On behalf of Messrs. M. S. Narasinga Rao and Pathe Basappa, Molakalmuru Taluk, MR. NARASINGA RAO moved "That this Assembly recommends that qualified men from all the districts may be selected for higher appointments so as to give equal chances to all the districts."

In moving the resolution, MR. NARASINGA RAO observed that in every district there were a large number of men fit to hold higher appointments in Government service. As stated by him, in some other connection, at the last June Session, Government service was paying best and while most of those in the higher grades of service came from the Mysore and Bangalore Districts, other districts had not sufficient opportunities. The result was that while these two districts were generally better off, the other districts were practically starving. The Arts and other Colleges had been situated at Bangalore and Mysore and people living in the remote parts had no opportunities even to educate their children without incurring prohibitive cost. In some cases, villagers ventured to incur all the heavy expenditure for the education of their children but the return was very inadequate, for the young men got only appointments on very low salaries.

He appealed to the Government to remember that the raiyats living afar were as much the children of the soil as those living in the cities and should be given the same kind of treatment.

MR. MD. ABBAS KHAN seconded the resolution and MR. D. S. MALLAPPA supported it.

THE DEWAN observed that there was nothing new in the resolution. Government were giving appointments to all qualified men whichever district they might belong to. A territorial distribution of patronage as suggested in the resolution was impracticable. Under the circumstances, there was no use pressing the resolution.

The resolution was thereupon withdrawn.

Resolution No. 12.

MR. SITHARAMIAH moved—

"(*a*) That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that the entire atchkat of the Vani Vilas Sagara may be increased from 10,180 acres to 12,000 acres, so as to afford additional facilities to raiyats.

(*b*) That the Deputy Commissioner should be empowered, as heretofore, to grant the lands applied for by the raiyats and permit them to relinquish such of the lands as they do not require so long as the total atchkat is not altered.

(*c*) That the enhancement of the wet rate of assessment on lands lying under the Sagara should be cancelled and that the old rate of Rs. 5 per acre should be continued till the expiry of the present Survey Settlement."

In doing so, he read the following Kannada matter:—

ಸ್ವಾಮಿ,

ವಾಣಿವಿಲಾಸ ಸಾಗರದ ಜಮೀನ್ದಾರರು ಈಗಲೇ ನೆಲಹತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂಥಾ ದುಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವಾಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಏಕ್‌ದಂ ನೀರುಸರ್ದಿಯನ್ನು ರೂ. 5–0–0 ರಿಂದ ರೂ. 8–0–0ಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿರುವದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಾನು/ ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಲು ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಬೇಡಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಜಲಾಶ್ರಯವು ನಮ್ಮ ಮಹಾರಾಣಿ ರೀಜಂಟರವರ ಸನ್ನಿಧಾನದ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಯಿತು. ಕೇವಲ ಬೆಂಗಾಡು ಪ್ರದೇಶವಾಗಿ, ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ಷವೂ ಬೇಸಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಡಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನೀರಿಲ್ಲದೆ, ಕ್ಷಾಮದಿಂದ ಪೀಡಿತರಾ

ಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಜನ ಮತ್ತು ದನಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೋಸ್ಕರವೇ ಈ ಕೆರೆಯನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿದರು. ಇವರ ಹೆಸರು ಚಿರಸ್ಮರಣೀಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಈ ಕೆರೆಯ ಅಚ್ಚುಕಟ್ಟು 25,000 ಎಕರೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ ; ಹಿಡುವಳಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿರುವುದು 10,180 ಎಕರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ. ಈ ಪೈಕಿ ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ಷವೂ 5,000 ಎಕರೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಸಾಗುವಳಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಾಯಿದೆ.

ಈ ಕೆರೆಯು 1897ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪುರುವಾಗಿ, 1907ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರ್ತಿಸಿತು. ಕೆರೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿ 18 ವರುಷಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಆಯಿತು.

1907–8ರಲಾಗಾಯಿತು ಸಾಗುವಳಿಗೆ ನೀರು ಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಆಗಿನ ನೀರುನರ್ದಿ ದರ :—

		ರೂ. ಆ. ಪೈ
ಮುಂಗಾರು ತಡಿ	.. ..	1–4–0
ಹಿಂಗಾರು ತಡಿ	.. ..	2–8–0
ಎರಡುಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ತಡಿಮಾಡಿದರೆ	.. ..	3–8–0
ಪೂರಾಗದ್ದೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ	.. ..	5–0–0

ಈ ರೀತಿ ದರವಾಗಿತ್ತು ; ಇದು 1912–13ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನವರೆಗೆ ನಡೆದು ಬಂದಿದೆ.

1913–14ರಲ್ಲು ಬ್ಲಾಕ್‌ಸಿಸ್ಟಂ ರೂಲ್ಸ್ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿತು. ಇದರ ಮುಖ್ಯಉದ್ದಿಶ್ಯವು ನೀರನ್ನು ಮಿತವಾಗಿ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡುವುದು. $\frac{1}{3}$ ಭಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಗದ್ದೆ ಸಾಗುವಳಿಮಾಡುವುದು ಬಾಕಿ $\frac{2}{3}$ ಭಾಗ ತಡಿ ಫಸಲ್ ಇಡುವುದು. ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಸಮೀಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಆಗತಕ್ಕದ್ದನ್ನು ಜನಾರೋಗ್ಯ ಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ನಿರೋಧಿಸಿದ್ದು ಆಗಿದೆ.

ನೀರು ನರ್ದಿದರ :—

1ನೇ ವರುಷ	.. ..	1–4–0
2ನೇ ವರುಷ	.. ..	2–8–0
3ನೇ ವರುಷ	.. ..	5–0–0

ನಂತರ 4ನೇ ವರ್ಷದಿಂದ 5–0–0 ನಂತೆ ನಡೆದು ಬರತಕ್ಕದ್ದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇದು 1924–25ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನವರೆಗೆ ನಡೆದುಬಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಏನುಮಾಡಿದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಈ ಬಯಲನ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯವು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಇದನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಸ್ಪೆಷಲ್ ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಅಮಲ್‌ದಾರ್‌ರವರ ಆಫೀಸನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಿದರು. ಬಬ್ಬೂರ್ ಫಾರಂನಲ್ಲ ಅಜಮಾಯಿಷಿ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿದರು. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ $1\frac{1}{2}$ ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಖರ್ಚಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ರೈತರುಗಳು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ 10–15 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿವರೆಗೆ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿ, ಬಹುಶ್ರಮಪಟ್ಟು ಏನುಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು $\frac{1}{2}$ ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿವರೆಗೆ ಕಂದಾಯ ರಿಮಿಷ್ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಅನೇಕ ಜಮಾನುಗಳು ಅಂದರೆ 3–4 ಸಾವಿರ ಎಕರೆಗಳವರೆಗೆ ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆಮೂಲ್ಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ವಾಪಸು ಬಂದಿತು. ಅನೇಕ ರೈತರು ಶೇಕಡಾ 90ರ ವರೆಗೆ ಸಾಲವಂದಿಗರಾಗಿ ನೆಲಹತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯವನ್ನಾದರೂ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದು ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಪುಣರಾದ ಮೆ॥ ಮಾರೀಸಾಹೇಬರನ್ನು ಅಜಮಾಯಿಷಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದರು. ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶವು ತಕ್ಕದ್ದಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಾರೆ.

ನಂತರ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯನ್ನಾದರೂ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿ, ಈ ಬಯಲನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಶಸ್ತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಮಾಡಿ, ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಜಮ್ಮಾಕೊಡದೆ, ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕಜಮಾನನ್ನು ಅಮಾನತ್ತಾಗಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು, ನದರಿ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕರೆಯಿಸಿದರು. ಜಮಾನನ್ನೂ, ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿಯನ್ನೂ ನೋಡಿ ಈ ಬೈಲು ನಾಲಾಯಃಖ್ ಎಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಟ್ಟರು.

ಈ ಬಯಲಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ನ್ಯೂನಾತಿರೇಕಗಳನ್ನು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೂ, ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಹಾರರೂಪವಾದ ಉಪಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೂ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಒಂದು ಕಮಿಟಿಯನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಾಡುಮಾಡಿದರು. ನದರಿ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ರೂಲ್ಸನ್ನು ವಜಾ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂತಲೂ, ದರವನ್ನು ರೂ. 5–0–0 ರಿಂದ ರೂ. 8–0–0ಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಬೇಕೆಂತಲೂ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದಾರೆ. ಈ ಬಯಲಿನ ರೈತರುಗಳ ಆದಾಯ ವೆಚ್ಚದ ಮೇಲಾಗಲೀ, ಈಗಿನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿಗಳನ್ನಾಗಲೀ, ಇತರ ಕುಂದು ಕೊರತೆಗಳನ್ನಾಗಲೀ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸದೆ, ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು ತುಂಬಾ ಶೋಚನೀಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಈ ಕಮಿಟಿಯ ತೀರ್ಮಾನವು ರೈತರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು. ರೈತರು ಒಪ್ಪಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ನಂತರ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್‌ಸಿಸ್ಟಂ ರೂಲ್ಸಿಗೆ ವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿ ನಡೆದವರಿಗೆ ಎಕರೆ1ಕ್ಕೆ ರೂ. 5–0–0 ನಂತೆ 'ಪೀನಲ್ ವಾಟರ್ ರೇಟ್' ಹಾಕಬೇಕೆಂತ 1923_24 ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕ್ರೂರವಾದ ಆರ್ಡರನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರು.

ಈ ಕ್ರೂರವಾದ ಆರ್ಡರನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ತ್ಕಿಂತ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ತರೀಮಾಡಲು ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಕೊಟ್ಟು, ಎಕರೆ 1ಕ್ಕೆ ರೂ. 1–0–0 ಮಾತ್ರಾ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ವಾಟರ್ ರೇಟ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂತ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್‌ಸಿಸ್ಟಂ ರೂಲ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಕಾಶ ಎದ್ದಾಗ್ಯೂ, ಸ್ಥಳದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕ್ರೂರದೃಷ್ಟಿಯ ಹುಕುಮಿನ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಗಮನಕೊಟ್ಟು, ರೈತರ ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನು ನಿರಾಕರಿಸಿ, ನೂರಾರು ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಣ್ಣಿಂದಸಹಾ ನೋಡದೆ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು.

1925ನೇ ಜೂಲೈ ಆಖೈರುವಳಗೆ ಈ ವಾಣಿವಿಲಾಸ ಸಾಗರದ ಬೈಲೂ, ಮತ್ತು ರಾಣಿಕೆರೆ ಬೈಲೂ, ಮಧುರೆ ಕೆರೆಯ ಬೈಲೂ, ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕ್ಲಾಸ್ ವಾರ್ ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಿ ಸರ್ವೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ತರೀಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂತ ಒಂದು ಹುಕುಮನ್ನು ಸಾದರ್ಮಾಡಿದರು.

ಸರ್ವೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಆಕಾರಬಂದನ್ನು ದುರಸ್ತುಮಾಡಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದರು. ರಾಣಿಕೆರೆ, ಮತ್ತು ಮಧುರೆಕೆರೆ ಆಕಾರಬಂದುಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಿ, ಜಾರೀಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು.

ನಮ್ಮ ದುರಾದೃಷ್ಟದಿಂದ ಚರ್ಚಾಸ್ಪದವಾದ ವಾಣೀವಿಲಾಸ ಸಾಗರದ ಬೈಲಿಗೆ, ದುರಸ್ತಾದ ಆಕಾರಬಂದನ್ನು ಜಾರೀಗೆ ಕೊಡದೆ, 1925ನೇ ಜೂಲೈ 1ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನಿಂದ 5 ವರುಷಗಳವರಿಗೆ ಎಕರೆ 1ಕ್ಕೆ ರೂ. 5–0–0 ನಿಂದ ರೂ. 8–0–0 ಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ಹುಕುಮು ಸಾದರ್ಮಾಡಿದಾರೆ.

ಇದು ತುಂಬಾ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ. ಕೆರೆ ತೂಬಿನ ಹತ್ತರ ಇರುವ ಜಮೀನಿಗೂ ಒಂದೇ ದರ! ಮೂವತ್ತು ಮೈಲಿ ಆಚೆ ಇರುವ ಜಮೀನಿಗೂ ಒಂದೇ ದರ! ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ಸಾರವತ್ತಾದ ಹರ್ಷ ಜಮೀನಿಗೂ ಒಂದೇ ದರ! ಕೀಳಾದ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಸ್ಸಾರವಾದ ಕಲ್ಲು, ಸೊನೆ, ಜಮೀನಿಗೂ ಒಂದೇ ದರ! ಇದು ಯಾವ ನ್ಯಾಯವೋ ಸಭೆಯವರೇ ಯೋಚಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹು ಭಾಗದ ಜಮೀನು ನಿಸ್ಸಾರವಾದದ್ದು. ಕಲ್ಲು, ಬಂಜರಿ, ಮರಳು, ಗ್ರಾವಲ್ ಮಿಶ್ರವಾದ ಜಜ್ಜುನೆಲ, ಮತ್ತು ಚೌಳು, ಸೊನೆಯಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದೆ.

ಹೀಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದಲೇ ಅಚ್ಚುಕಟ್ಟು 25,000 ಇದ್ದರೂ 10,180 ಎಕರೆ ಸಾಗುವಳಿಗೆ ಬಂದದ್ದೇ ದುಸ್ತರವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈ ನೀರಾವರಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿರುವ ಚಾನಲ್ ಹೋಬಳಿ ಕುಷ್ಕಿ ಜಮೀನ್ ದರ, ಎಕರೆ 1ಕ್ಕೆ ರೂ. 0–1–0, 0–1–6, 0–2–0, 0–3–0 ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸರಾಸರಿ ದರ 0–2–6 ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಕುಷ್ಕಿ ದರ ಎಕರೆ 1 ಕ್ಕೆ 0–3–8ಪೈ ಇರುತ್ತೆ. ತರೀ ದರ ರೂ.2–4–0; ಬಾಗಾಯ್ತು ದರ ರೂ.1–10–0 ಇರುತ್ತೆ.

ಇದರಿಂದಲೇ ಜಮೀನಿನ ಯೋಗ್ಯತೆ ಹ್ಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆಂಬುವುದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಪ್ರಜಾಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೇವಲ ಕಡಿಮೆ. ಗೊಬ್ಬರ, ಸರಬು, ಸುತರಾಂ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೂಲಿಜನರೂ, ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಜನರೂ ಕೇವಲ ಅಭಾವ. ಬಂಡವಾಳದ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಾಗಲೀ, ಅಥವಾ ಸಾಹುಕಾರರಾಗಲೀ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ದನಗಳು ಜಿಗಣೆ ರೋಗದಿಂದ ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಸಾಯುತ್ತವೆ.

ಕೆರೆ ನೀರು ಸಮುದ್ರದ ನೀರಿನಂತೆ ತಿಳಿಯಾದ 20 ವರುಷದ ಹಳೇ ನೀರು.

ಈ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್ ಕೇವಲ ಹೊಸದು. ಮಲೇರಿಯಾ ರೋಗದಿಂದ ಜನಗಳ ಆರೋಗ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕುಂದಕವುಂಟಾಗಿರುವ ಕಾರಣ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ನೌಕರರಿಗೆ ಶೇಕಡಾ 20ರಂತೆ ಅಲೊವೆನ್ಸ್ ಸಹಾ ನಲ್ಲುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ.

ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಲಿಯಾನಾ 100 ಎಕರೆ ಆದರೂ ಕಬ್ಬಿನ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಬಾಳೆ ಹಾಕಿ, ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ತರೋಣವೆಂದು ಕೆಲವು ರೈತರು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಪಟ್ಟರು. ಮಳೆ ಕಮ್ಮಿಯಾದ ಬೆಂಗಾಡು ಪ್ರದೇಶವಾದ್ದರಿಂದ, ಬೇಸಿಗೆ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಸಿಲುತಾಪ ತಡೆಯಲಾರದೆ, ಬಾಳಿಮರಗಳು ಸೊಂಟ ಮುರಿದು ಬಿದ್ದು ಅನೇಕರು ನಷ್ಟಹೊಂದಿದರು.

ಈ ನಾಲಾ ಬಂದು 18 ವರುಷವಾದರೂ 100–200 ಎಕರೆಯಾದರೂ ಅಡಿಕೆ, ತೆಂಗಿನ ತೋಟಗಳು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಈ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ 4–5 ನಂತೆಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಇವೆ. ಒಂದೂ ಅಷ್ಟು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಸ್ಥಳವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ.

ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಸ್ಟೇಷ್ ಹತ್ತರ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಧಾನ್ಯದ ಧಾರಣೆ 1913ರಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದದ್ದಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಈಗ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ.

ಜಮೀನ್ದಾರಿಗಳ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಆಗ್ಗಿಂತಲೂ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಜಮೀನುಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೆಲೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. 1–2 ಸಾವಿರ ಎಕರೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರಾ ಸರಾಸರಿ, ರೂ. 100–0–0 ಬೆಲೆ ಆಗಬಹುದು; ಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಜನರೇ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಈ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ನಿಜವೆಂತಲೂ, 20–30 ವರುಷಗಳ ನಂತರ ನೀರು ನಿರ್ದಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಬಹುದೆಂದು 1920ನೇ ಜೂನ್ 18ನೇ ಮಾರ್ಕಂ, ಗೌರ್ನ್ಮೆಂಟ್ ಆರ್ಡರಿನ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಿದೆ.

ಈ 4–5 ವರುಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅದು ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುವುದನ್ನು ತಾವೇ ಯೋಚಿಸಬಹುದು. (ಅಂಥಾ ಸ್ಪೆಷಲ್ ಕಾರಣಗಳು ಯಾವುವೂ ನನಗೆ ತೋರಲಿಲ್ಲಾ.)

ಈ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಭಾರಿ ಕೆರೆಗಳ ಫೈಕಿ 2,000 ಎಕರೆ ಅಚ್ಚುಕಟ್ಟಿನ ರಾಣೀ ಕೆರೆಯ ಕೆಳಗೆ ತರೀ ದರ ರೂ. 2–0–0 ರಿಂದ ರೂ. 6–0–0ರ ವಳಗೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಭೀಮಸಮುದ್ರವೆಂಬ ಕೆರೆ ಇದೆ. ಇದರ ಕೆಳಗೆ 2,600 ಎಕರೆ ಅಚ್ಚುಕಟ್ಟು ಇದೆ. ಜಮೀನ್ ಬೆಲೆ ರೂ. 300–0–0 ರಿಂದ ರೂ. 2,000–0–0 ದವರಿಗೆ ಇದೆ. ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್ ಹತ್ತರ ಇದೆ. ಕೆರೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿ, 200 ವರುಷವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕುಪ್ಕಿಕಂದಾಯ ರೂ. 0–8–0 ರಿಂದ ರೂ. 1–8–0 ವರೆಗೆ ಇದೆ. ತರೀ ಕಂದಾಯ 2–0–0 ರಿಂದ 5–0–0 ವರಿಗೆ ಇದೆ. ಅಡಿಕೆ, ತೆಂಗು ಮೊದಲಾದ ಧೃವ ಫೈರಿನ ತೋಟಗಳ ಬಾಗಾಯ್ತು ದರ ರೂ. 7–8–0 ವರೆಗೆ ಇದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿನಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, 500 ಎಕರೆ ವರೆಗೆ ಕಬ್ಬು ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಆಗುತ್ತೆ. 500 ಎಕರೆಗೆ ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು ಅಡಿಕೆ, ತೆಂಗಿನ ಧೃವ ಫೈರಿನ ತೋಟಗಳು ಇವೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಬಂಜರು ಜಮೀನು ಒಂದು ಎಕರೆಯಾದರೂ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ವಾಣಿವಿಲಾಸಸಾಗರದ ಮೇಲ್ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲನೇ ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟು, ತಂಗಲಿ ಎಂಬ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಎಕರೆ 1 ಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಲೆ ರೂ.500–0–0 ರಿಂದ ರೂ. 1500–0–0 ವರೆಗೂ ಇದೆ. ಕುಪ್ಕಿ ದರ ರೂ.1–0–0 ವರಿಗೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ತರೀ ಕಂದಾಯ ರೂ. 4–6–0 ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು ರೂ. 6–8–0 ವರಿಗೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿನಭೂಮಿಯು ಉತ್ಕೃಷ್ಟವಾದದ್ದು. ಜನವಸತಿ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳೂ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ.

ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜ ಸಾಗರದ ಬೈಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳೂ ಇವೆ. ಜಮೀನ್ ಒಳ್ಳೇ ಸಾರವತ್ತಾದ್ದು. ಕ್ರಯ ರೂ. 500–0–0 ನಿಂದ 3,000–0–0 ವರಿಗೆ ಇದೆ. ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಹತ್ತರ ಇದೆ. ಪ್ರಜಾಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಚದರಮೈಲಿ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ 200 ರ ಮೇಲೆ ಇದೆ. ಒಳ್ಳೇ ವಸತಿಸ್ಥಳ; ಇಂಥಾ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ 1912–13 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದ ರೂ. 6–0–0, 7–0–0 ದರವನ್ನು 1925ನೇ ಜೂಲೈ ಗುರ್ರೆಯಿಂದ ರೂ. 7–8–0, 8–8–0 ಗೆ ಶೇಕಡಾ 25 ರಷ್ಟುಮಾತ್ರ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಈ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಿಗೂ, ನಮ್ಮ ರೇಟ್ ಹೋಲಿಸಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಅಜಗಜ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರಾಗಲೀ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಾಗಲೀ, ನೀರುಸರ್ದಿ ಠರಾವು ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಆಜೂಬಾಜೂ ಕುಷ್ಕಿ ಯಾ ತರೀ ದರಗಳನ್ನು ಹೋಲಿಸಿ ನೋಡಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು 1921–22 ರಲ್ಲಿ 10,000 ಎಕರೆ ಭತ್ತದ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಆಗಿತ್ತೆಂತಲೂ, ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ನೀರು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರೆಂತಲೂ, ಒಂದು ನಿರಾಧಾರವಾದ ಲೆಖ್ಖದ ಆಧಾರದಮೇಲೆ ಕಂದಾಯ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಬಹುದೆಂದೂ, ಮತ್ತು ಬ್ಲಾಕ್‌ಸಿಸ್ಟಂ ವಜಾ ಮಾಡಬಹುದೆಂದೂ, ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಆ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ 4,800 ಎಕರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಭತ್ತದ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಆಗಿತ್ತು. ಯಾವ ವರ್ಷವೂ 5,000 ಎಕರೆಗಿಂತ ಭತ್ತ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಆಗಿಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಭತ್ತ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ತಡೀ ಫಸಲಿನ ಒಟ್ಟು ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸೇರಿಸಿದರೂ ಹಿಡುವಳಿಯ $\frac{3}{4}$ ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಮಾಡಿಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. $\frac{1}{3}$ನೆಯ ಭಾಗ ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಬೀಳೇ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಆರ್ಡರಿನಲ್ಲಿ 2,678 ಎಕರೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶ $\frac{1}{3}$ ನೇ ಭಾಗಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಭತ್ತದ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಮಾಡಿದಾರೆಂದು ನಮೂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದೂ ಕೂಡ 4,800 ಎಕರೆ ಒಳಗೇನೇ ಸೇರಿಹೋಗಿದೆ.

ಜನರಲ್ ಪ್ರಿನ್ಸಿಪಲ್‌ನಂತೆ 3,400 ಎಕರೆ ಭತ್ತ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಮಾಡಲು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಹಕ್ಕು ಇತ್ತು; ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ 1,400 ಎಕರೆ ಮಾತ್ರಾ ಆಯಿತು; ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿ ತೋರಿಸಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿದ್ದಾಗ್ಯೂ 'ಪೀನಲ್ ವಾಟರ್ ರೇಟ್' ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ತೋರಿಸಲು ಕ್ರೂರವಾಗಿ ನೋಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ, ಇದು ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಲೆಖ್ಖದಲ್ಲಿ ತೋರಿನಲ್ಲಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರೂ ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೂ 1919ನೆಯ ಇನವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಜಮೀನ್ ಮತ್ತು ರೈತರು ಹರ್ಜ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬ್ಲಾಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂತ 4–5 ವರುಷಗಳಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವರನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಹು ತೊಂದರೆಗೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಸುಮಾರು 800 ಎಕರೆ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ಈಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅಚ್ಚುಕಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಕ್ಲಿಪ್ತಗೊಳಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪರ್ಯಾಲೋಚನೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಅಚ್ಚುಕಟ್ಟನ್ನು 10,180 ರಿಂದ 12,000 ಎಕರೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇದು ಹಂಗಾಮಿ ನೀರುಸರ್ದಿಯಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅಚ್ಚುಕಟ್ಟು ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತರ ಕೋರಿಕೆಯಂತೆ ಕಮ್ಮಿ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಕಮಿಷರ್ಸರವರಿಗೆ, ಈವರಿಗೆ ಇದ್ದಂತೆ, ಮುಂದೆಯೂ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಕೊಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಕ್ಷಾಮ ಬರುತ್ತಾ, ರೈತರ ಭಾರವು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬೀಳುವುದು ಕಮ್ಮಿಯಾಗಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೇನೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಸಧ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ತೃಪ್ತರಾಗಿ ನರ್ವೆ ಸೆಟಿಲ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುವವರಿಗೆ ಈಗ ಇರುವ ರೂ. 5–0–0 ನೀರುಸರ್ದಿಯನ್ನೇ ಖಾಯಂ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ, ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ರೂ. 3–0–0 ನ್ನು ಮನ್ನಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತರು ನಮ್ಮ ಮೆಹರ್ಬಾನ್ ದಿವಾನ್ ಸಾಹೇಬರವರ ಸನ್ನಿಧಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳು ಕೊಟ್ಟೂ, ಖುದ್ದಾಗಿಯೂ, ಅರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರು

ತಾ ರೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ ಮಾಟಿಂಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡಾ, ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಮೆಹರ್ಬಾನ್ ದಿವಾನ್ ಸಾಹೇಬರವರು ಕೊಂಚ ಭರವಸೆ ಸಹ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವು ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಸಭೆಯವರೂ ದಯಮಾಡಿ ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

MR. M. S. NARASINGA RAO seconded the resolution.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER observed that the matter had been discussed at the recent session of the Legislative Council thoroughly. No doubt, the Marikanve Reservoir was constructed as a protective work. But that did not mean that Government should not derive any revenue at all from that project. The increase in the water-rate under the Vani Vilas Sagara was effected after the question was fully considered by a committee consisting of the Survery Superintendent and others. It was not possible to settle the whole area before the next resettlement of this taluk actually fell due. After that, the Government would be prepared to consider the question of consolidating the water-rate with wet assessment. The question of reduction of the rate was engaging the attention of the Government in connection with certain petitions submitted to Government by some raiyats. At the Legislative Council, the Dewan had promised to consider how far Government could show the raiyats some concession in the matter.

THE DEWAN added that since the date of his reply at the Legislative Council referred to by the Revenue Commissioner, the question had made some further advance and orders of Government could be expected shortly. Under these circumstances, he did not think it necessary to press the resolution.

In the light of the above remarks, the resolution was withdrawn.

Resolution No. 14.

On behalf of Messrs. C. Subba Rao, Co-operative Constituency, A. Ananthaiya, Shimoga Taluk, B. Gopalachar, T. Ramanna and H. S. Venkatappa Gowda, Tirthahalli Taluk, MR. GOPALACHAR moved "That this Assembly recommends to Government that the Irrigation Cess be abolished in all taluks where it has been a separate levy as a result of the Resurvey and Settlement Operations."

THE DEWAN expressed his sympathy with the resolution and informed the House that the Government were in possession of the full facts of the case, that the

question was engaging the attention of the Government and that definite orders would be passed soon.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO enlightened the House in regard to the hardships the raiyats were being put to for the past 20 to 25 years in consequence of the levy of double cess, and prayed Government to relieve their troubles without any delay.

THE DEWAN pointed out that double levy had been stopped already with regard to some resettlements.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO desired to know what action had been taken in the case of lands that did not come under the category of new settlements.

THE DEWAN informed him that out of 22 taluks that had suffered from double levy, 14 related to the malnad and 8 to maidan, that the whole question was under the consideration of Government in detail, and that Government had no objection to consider this resolution as passed.

Resolution No. 19.

On behalf of Messrs. Malali Venkataramaiya and B. Basave Gowda, Manjarabad Taluk, MR. VENKATARAMAIYA desired that with the permission of the President he would withdraw the resolution, *viz.*, "That, in view of the fact that the price of cardamom has risen considerably, this Assembly recommends that the Coffee Stealing Prevention Act may be amended so as to include coffee and cardamom in places where the word *coffee* occurs."

The resolution was withdrawn by leave of the House.

Resolution No. 22.

On behalf of Messrs. M. C. Linge Gowda and S. C. Mallaiya, Mandya Taluk, MR. MALLAIYA moved "That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that as sufficient encouragement has not yet been given to the members of Backward communities, the orders of Government on the Miller Committee Report be made applicable for appointments in the gazetted ranks also."

In moving the above resolution, MR. MALLAIYA referred to the answer furnished by Government to the interpellation put in the October Session of 1924, and pointed out that out of 529 appointments carrying a pay of Rs. 250 and above, only 125 were held by Non-Brahmins and 404 by the one

community which was predominant in the Government service. He prayed that the Miller Committee Order prescribing 50 per cent strength in the case of the non-gazetted ranks in the service be made applicable to the gazetted ranks also and that it should apply only to the new recruits.

THE DEWAN observed that appointments in the gazetted ranks were mostly not made by direct recruitment and failed to see how this policy could be worked in practice.

THE MEMBER stated that a large number of qualified candidates were now available, that at the time of the appointment of the probationers which would be only once in four or eight or ten years and when vacancies arose consequeut on the retirement of officers, the policy suggested in the resolution might be conveniently followed, that sufficient opportunities and encouragement should especially be shown in the entertainment of candidates coming from village parts in the Government service as they would be more conversant and better able to improve the lot of the raiyats. He appealed therefore to the Government to accept the resolution.

MR. BALIJA in supporting the resolution observed that it would be evident from the answer furnished to the Interpellation No. 33, that out of 30 appointments in the Amildari service from 1921 to 1925, only 10 were given to the Non-Brahmins and that the Miller Committee Order was not made applicable in the case of gazetted ranks of the service.

THE DEWAN replied that those appointments were not made by direct recruitment and said that Government were preparing a list containing the names of members eligible to become Amildars in all departments according to seniority and that appointments were made, according to the recommendations of the Committee.

MR. BALIJA said that if the list were prepared according to seniority, the chances of the Non-Brahmins being appointed as Amildars would be very few.

It was pointed out that the claims of the men already in service could not be ignored and that their cases had also to be taken into consideration.

MR. PARAMASIVIAH remarked that even at the time of selection of candidates for Amildari, the Non-Brahmins in the service were not included in the list and that they might at least be regarded as fresh recruits.

MR. GOPALASWAMI IYER said that he did not quite

follow the reasoning of the resolution brought forward. While very many communities were included in the expression "Backward classes," he failed to see whether all the groups therein came really under that term. He said that among the Non-Brahmins themselves, there were backward and forward communities no less than among the Brahmins. The Brahmins were as a class poor, while most groups in the Non-Brahmin classes were rich landed proprietors paying high kandayam to Government and influential merchants. In point of general intelligence, there was no difference. There were as many distinct groups among the Brahmins as there were among Non-Brahmins. In fact there was very little affinity between the several groups among the Non-Brahmins unlike among the Brahmins. As an instance, he said that while there were separate communal hostels like the Mahomedan, Lingayet, Vokkaligar, Vaisya, etc., no such thing was found among the Brahmins. The so-called Backward communities would not eat together at dinner. In this view he failed to see how all Non-Brahmins could be clubbed together. He thought that a proper definition of the term "Backward classes" should be given by Government so that it might be properly understood as to who alone should be included therein. He thought that the main aim of the resolution was to minimise the chances of employment to members of the Brahmin community if not altogether excluding them from Government service, and even from education. He asked whether it was right to exclude a particular class of His Highness' subjects from the benefits available to one and all, merely because they happened to be Brahmins. If, by dint of hard work, perseverance and intelligence, they managed to get better English education and through that an opening in Government service, should they be penalised? Whose fault was it if the otherwise prosperous Non-Brahmins did not put in as much effort as the Brahmins? MR. PARAMASIVIAH said with some vehemence that the orders on the Miller Committee Report should be followed even in the case of gazetted ranks. Those orders apply only to initial appointments and not to promotions which are, as a rule, based on an individual's capacity, service, efficiency and other similar considerations. He then read extracts from His Highness' reply to the Non-Brahmin deputation to show that it was not the desire of His Highness the Maharaja that any community should be penalised on account of its advance in education or that the claims of that community which

had rendered in the past and still continued to render efficient service to the Royal Family and to the State should be suppressed. He also pointed out with reference to the results of the B.E., M.A., and other degree examinations, that most of the students declared successful in those examinations were members of the Brahmin community, that it was no fault of theirs if they qualified themselves and sought service under the Government and that nothing prevented the members of the Non-Brahmin communities similarly to qualify themselves and compete with Brahmins for the loaves and fishes of offices. In conclusion, he reminded the Dewan of his weighty words in his reply to the several addresses presented to him on his assumption of Dewanship, *viz.*, that he would faithfully translate His Highness' wishes into action, and appealed to him not to adopt the short-cut proposed in the resolution of depriving the Brahmins of even their legitimate promotions earned by them by hard work in the service of Government to provide chances for Non-Brahmins.

MR. B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR brought to the notice of the House that under the orders recently passed by Government the qualifications for Amildari had been lowered in the case of members of Backward communities by allowing those on rupees fifty and above to be included in the eligibility list for Amildari.

MR. MALLAPPA said that as pointed out by Dewan in another connection the Non-Brahmins had not been represented in the public service in proportion to their population, that efforts were in evidence in Madras and Bombay Presidencies to increase the representation of Backward classes in the public service and requested that fifty per cent of gazetted appointments might be ear-marked for members of the Backward communities. He said that the Non-Brahmins did not get even twenty per cent of the higher appointments, and urged that the orders on the Miller Committee Report might be applied to the appointments in the gazetted ranks also, although no particular period need be fixed for reaching fifty per cent.

MR. M. NARASINGA RAO said that he would call the Brahmins conservatives and the Non-Brahmins labourites, that the Brahmins would not tolerate the progress of their Non-Brahmin brethren and that their main object was to deny a fair share of appointments to Non-Brahmin candidates whose claims had been recognised by Government.

MR. GURUSWAMI GOWDA said that there was no

question of Brahmin and Non-Brahmin involved in the resolution, which advocated increased representation in the higher services to classes which were backward. According to the order on the Miller Committee Report, gazetted appointments were not brought within its purview so that the members of the forward class were getting most of the gazetted appointments and his prayer was that this injustice might be removed by laying down that 50 per cent of the appointments in gazetted ranks should be filled up by candidates of Backward classes.

THE DEWAN in reply pointed out that the resolution as it stood could not be accepted as it clearly went against the general principles of recruitment. As was observed in the opening speech there were only twenty thousand appointments, out of which not more than one thousand were appointments in gazetted ranks, in filling which Government had to take into consideration the educational qualifications, capacity, efficiency and service of the several candidates. The Government sympathised with the object of the resolution but this resolution as it was worded could not be accepted. The Miller Committee Report laid down certain principles in regard to initial appointments and this resolution went against the recommendations made in that report. If this resolution which went against the principle enunciated therein were accepted by this House, there would be absolutely no means of giving effect to it and he did not think any useful purpose would be served by passing a resolution of this kind. If initial appointments were made in accordance with this resolution, it should apply to the different grades of service in the different departments. There were no rules of recruitment regarding those appointments in the Miller Committee Report. That was a very big problem and could not be dealt with under the existing circumstances. These 1,000 persons for various reasons such as supply and demand, facilities for education and other causes referred to in the reply of His Highness the Maharaja to the Non-Brahmin Deputation were already in the service. Till they retired and till the supply among the Non-Brahmin candidates came in larger numbers, it was not possible to interfere with them. That was why the Miller Committee themselves said that for initial appointments there should be one principle and for promotion there should be another. There was considerable force in the grievance ventilated in the resolution. It would be set right in course of time. It was impossible however to fix

a period of time within which that resolution should be carried into effect. Out of 22 Amildars appointed under recent orders there were 10 Non-Brahmins. The Government had also reduced the qualifications in the case of the Non-Brahmins for Amildari appointments. In the permanent cadre of Amildars, there were at least 15 Non-Brahmins now. Government were trying their best to encourage people belonging to the Backward communities to enter Government service. It was the duty of Government to encourage all subjects of His Highness the Maharaja. Such a rigid arrangement as was proposed in the resolution could not be carried out. As already observed it would all come right in course of time according to the supply and demand and also when the existing officers retired.

MR. MALLIAH in reply said that he did not say that Government should appoint unqualified men even among the Non-Brahmins to higher appointments but what he said was that if qualified men were available among the Non-Brahmin candidates, they should have preference over the Brahmin candidates.

THE DEWAN replied that this was being done now, that the minimum educational qualification had been lowered in the case of Non-Brahmins just to enable a large number of them to get into the higher services.

MR. MALLIAH continuing said that his object in bringing forward this resolution was that direct recruitment might be made from among the Backward communities to the posts of Amildars and Probationary Assistant Commissioners.

THE DEWAN replied that fifty per cent of the appointments had been filled up by direct recruitment from among the Backward communities, that at the last Civil Service Examination two Brahmins came out successful in the competitive examination and were appointed as Probationary Assistant Commissioners while out of four nominated three were Non-Brahmins. He also said that the competitive examination was open to Non-Brahmins as much as to Brahmins, that nothing stood in the way of Non-Brahmins taking rank over Brahmin candidates, and securing the guaranteed appointments. Taking for instance Bengal and other places, Lord Sinha, Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt were not Brahmins. Why should therefore Non-Brahmins apprehend that they were unable to get into the Civil Service by means of the open door of competition? It was not in the interests of the Backward communities

themselves to be continually pleading for special considerations being shown to them over the heads of Brahmin candidates.

MR. MALLIAH then said that in previous years Non-Mysoreans were allowed to compete for the Civil Service, that this provision had recently been removed so that qualified Non-Brahmin Non-Mysoreans had no chance of entering Mysore service. Besides as against the very small number of educated Non-Brahmins in the State, a few years ago, there were now a fairly large number of them seeking appointment in Government service and his request was that these men might be shown preference over Brahmin candidates. He did not lay down that a limit of 50 per cent should be reached in the course of one or two years. He was content to leave the matter to the discretion of the Dewan and hoped that when opportunities occurred he would prefer a qualified Non-Brahmin to a qualified Brahmin.

THE DEWAN in winding up the discussion said that when vacancies occurred they could not be filled up on the sole consideration mentioned by the member, that Government had to take into consideration the seniority, service and merits of persons in the lower ranks who naturally expect to be promoted to the higher ranks on the occurrence of vacancies. The members could not possibly urge that all Brahmins should be retired and Non-Brahmins appointed in their stead. The efficiency of the service would unduly suffer by the steps proposed and interests of the State demanded that such a step should not be taken. But if the mover was prepared to modify his resolution so as to make a recommendation to the Government that adequate encouragement might be given to qualified members of the Backward communities when making appointments in the gazetted ranks "as far as possible," Government would be prepared to accept the same.

THE MOVER agreed to modify his resolution as above and the amended resolution was accepted.

Resolution No. 23.

On behalf of Messrs. M. C. Linge Gowda and S. C. Mallaiya, Mandya Taluk, MR. LINGE GOWDA moved "That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja the abolition of the Lower Secondary Examination which is injurious to the health of young children and unnecessary and entails waste of money."

In moving the resolution he said that this examination caused considerable strain to boys of tender age. Generally boys of ten or twelve were appearing for this public examination and he was aware of many instances in which the boys crammed their lessons without attempting to understand them in order to pass the Lower Secondary Examination. In Madras the examination had been abolished and several persons had taken their degrees without passing that examination. It could not be seriously contended that the Lower Secondary Examination was very necessary in Mysore. Its removal would tend to improve the health of young students, for, it would save them considerable strain and the anxiety to which they were subjected.

THE DEWAN said that the minimum education qualification prescribed in the Government Order on the Miller Committee Report for admission in the Government service was a pass in the Lower Secondary Examination and enquired what should be the minimum qualification if this examination was done away with. The rules in that respect he said would have to be altered.

MR. PARAMASIVIAH said that the minimum educational qualification for entry into service was either a pass in the Lower Secondary Examination or a certificate of having studied up to IVth Form.

MR. MALLIAH also said that the Lower Secondary Examination encouraged cramming on the part of the boys so that they could not get the right type of education. For this and other reasons he was opposed to the holding of the Lower Secondary Examination.

THE DEWAN pointed out at this stage that the whole trouble was due to the want of competent teachers for Middle Schools, that if more trained teachers were available the defects complained of would disappear. He also said that Government had recently made a rule that Head Masters of all Middle Schools should be graduates. After the department was able to get the right kind of teachers which it hoped to do within a few years, there would be no difficulty for the boys and everything would be righted then.

MR. VENKATANARANAPPA in opposing the resolution said that he was connected with the Education Department in various capacities for upwards of thirty years, and speaking from his long experience of candidates, he was able to say that the quality of education was deteriorating day by day, and that the right type of education was not now being

imparted in schools. He further said that not more than 10 per cent of the students appearing for the Lower Secondary Examination were really fit for promotion to the IVth Form but that, as this low percentage gave rise to considerable public criticism, the Board often tried to increase the percentage of passes to thirty or forty with the result that many unfit boys would secure a pass in the examination.

If this state of affairs were to continue, the capacity of students which has already fallen off would deteriorate still further with very serious consequences. For the development of University education, a solid foundation was required and he could not conceive of a sounder foundation than that of success in the Lower Secondary Examination. As a matter of fact, his experience showed that those who had passed in the Lower Secondary Examination would keep up the same level of progress in the higher classes while those who got into the IVth Form on recommendations, *i.e.*, without passing the Lower Secondary Examination were in most cases unable to cope with the studies in the higher classes and as a consequence failed miserably. In conclusion he was strongly of opinion that the Lower Secondary Examination was a necessity as it was a sure and certain test of students' eligibility for promotion to the high school classes. For those reasons he was strongly opposed to the resolution for the abolition of the examination.

MR. PARAMASIVIAH said that the arguments of MR. VENKATANARANAPPA contained also the reasons for abolishing this examination. He said that the quality of students had deteriorated during the last twenty or thirty years, that a very small fraction of the number of boys who appeared for the Lower Secondary Examination year after year was fit to be promoted to the IVth Form and if these were so, he could not see how conditions would become worse by abolishing this examination.

MR. G. RAJAGOPALACHAR said that a committee had been appointed to go into these and other matters, that the committee contained educational experts and non-officials and that the House would do well to wait for the opinion of that committee on this point. He said that the question of retaining or abolishing the Lower Secondary Examination was one in which the opinions of educational experts should be given due weight.

MR. GOPALASWAMI IYER said that the minimum educational qualification for entry into service in the Miller

Committee Order was a pass in the Lower Secondary Examination and he was not therefore in favour of its abolition. If a Panchama, for example, were to pass the examination, he would have a certainty of securing a small Government appointment, so that he would be a loser if the examination were altogether abolished. He further said that he did not know of any instance in which a student who had passed the Lower Secondary Examination had become mad on account of the strain on his brain and if any instance of the kind could be quoted, the resolution might be considered. In his opinion a simple solution was to exempt those who could not pass the Lower Secondary Examination instead of abolishing the examination itself for the sake of a few students.

MR. B. L. BYANNA said that when MR. VENKATANARANAPPA, an educationist of great experience, opposed the resolution, there was good reason to think that the resolution was both impracticable and unwise. Only a very small number of applicants sitting for that examination were really fit for promotion to the high school class and in order to avoid public criticism the Moderation Board increased the percentage of passes to 30 or 40 thereby giving scope to undeserving boys to get promotion to the IVth Form. He agreed that a pass in the Lower Secondary Examination was a satisfactory test of the student's eligibility for higher education. If the Lower Secondary Examination was retained, each student would make an honest attempt and strive to pass it, but if it was abolished, no student would take pains since he would feel sure of promotion. If there were defects in the examination, the remedy lay in seeking to remove those defects rather than applying the drastic remedy of abolishing the examination itself.

MR. SINGRI NANJAPPA said that if the foundation for higher education should be soundly laid, it was necessary that competent teachers should be employed in the schools to train the boys. In his opinion the Lower Secondary Examination was not such a foundation, for teachers with Lower Secondary qualifications had been employed in some schools to teach students appearing for that examination. MR. BYANNA had said that a pass in the Lower Secondary Examination was a certificate to which people attached some importance, since it would help them to enter into Government service. This was a wrong view, for, the attraction which a pass in the Lower Secondary Examina-

tion had was gone while there were more graduates and double graduates than there were men with Lower Secondary qualifications. In view of the fact that the Lower Secondary Examination had been abolished even in Madras, the Government of Mysore might well follow suit and abolish this soul-killing examination.

MR. MD. ABBAS KHAN said that a veteran educationist like MR. C. R. REDDI was of opinion that the Lower Secondary Examination served no useful purpose and might well be abolished.

THE DEWAN corrected him by saying that the statement had no authority behind it.

MR. MD. ABBAS KHAN said that since the Lower Secondary Examination had been done away with in Bombay and Madras, the same might be done in Mysore also. He urged that the foundation for University education should be not a pass in the Lower Secondary Examination but a pass in the S.S.L.C. Examination and that there should be no public examination between Primary Class and the VIth Form.

MR. VENKATAKRISHNIAH said that in a matter of educational importance like the resolution before the Assembly, the opinions of Head Masters of High Schools should also be obtained and that it was only men with educational experience and not laymen that could give an authoritative opinion in this matter. His experience showed that boys passing the Lower Secondary Examination fared well in the higher classes while the case was the reverse as regards the boys who failed in that examination, but managed to get promotion to the higher classes. If the Lower Secondary Examination had not been as popular as it should be, the fault lay not with the system but with the quality of instruction provided in the classes and this quality might be improved by employing qualified teachers.

Summing up the debate THE DEWAN said that the question of the abolition of the Lower Secondary Examination came up for discussion at almost every session of the Assembly during the last ten or fifteen years. There were differences of opinion on the matter which should be respected. There were convincing arguments both for and against the proposal. In the Education Memorandum full reasons had been given for retaining the Lower Secondary Examination. A time would come to reconsider the present position when trained teachers had been appointed in all the Middle Schools. Government were not convinced that

the cause of education would be furthered or the health of boys improved by the immediate abolition of this examination. They would wait for two or three years more during which time it was hoped to staff the schools with competent teachers and if after that period Government felt convinced that it was necessary to abolish the Lower Secondary Examination, they would take necessary action.

MR. MALALI VENKATRAMIAH said that he had great regard for MR. VENKATANARANAPPA'S views which were sound and cogent and should dispel all doubts about the utility of the examination

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION said that there was at present a paucity of qualified teachers, as a result of which only 2 out of 17 graduates appointed to the Middle Schools were trained men, that more men could not be trained for want of facilities, that this difficulty would disappear now after the institution of B.T. course in the University. If, in Madras, the Lower Secondary Examination had been abolished, it was because there were larger number of trained graduates there than in Mysore and many Middle Schools were parts of High Schools. If all Middle Schools were staffed with trained men, there might be no difficulty in accepting the proposal but that as things now stood it was neither practicable nor desirable to abolish the Lower Secondary Examination.

The resolution was then allowed to be withdrawn.

THE DEWAN said that it was already late and there was no time to discuss the remaining resolutions which would therefore be considered as having lapsed.

DEWAN'S CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Dated 7th October 1925.

GENTLEMEN,—Before declaring this Session closed, I should like to make a few brief remarks on the business that has been transacted during the past several days of our sittings. In the first place, I have to compliment the members on the keen interest that has been evinced generally in respect of all matters that have been brought up for discussion. There is a general desire on the part of almost every member to take part in the discussions and it is naturally sometimes difficult for the President to choose the speakers in any precise order when several members try to catch his eye at one and the same time. However, as the time at our disposal is limited, it necessarily follows that in a large

Assembly consisting of 253 members, the length and number of speeches on any particular matter have to be restricted, if all the business that is before the House is to be got through. I am glad, however, that it has been possible under these circumstances, for over 160 members of this House in all sections to take part in the debate and the discussions, and that is clear evidence of not only the lively interest and eagerness but also of the knowledge and experience of the subject matter relating to several questions that are brought up which the members have acquired. I thank the members of this House for the help they have rendered in the difficult task, sometimes it was very difficult, of conducting the proceedings and for the ready acquiescence to my rulings on the several points of order that were raised.

In regard to one particular point which was raised on the Criminal Procedure Code Draft Amendment Bill, it has to be admitted that 10 clear days' notice was not given, but I had to rule that, as it was only a very technical omission, that should not stand in the way of the consideration of that measure which was long overdue and which had been repeatedly pressed upon the consideration of Government both by this Assembly and the Legislative Council, specially as the measure was quite in accordance with popular representations. I shall, however, issue strict instructions that the rule regarding the notice shall in future be more strictly and rigidly observed.

The Assembly has approved of the principles of five Government Bills, *viz.*, Land Acquisition Regulation Amendment, Land Revenue Code Amendment, Income-tax Amendment, Civil Courts Regulation Amendment and Criminal Procedure Code Amendment. The discussions relating to the Election Offences and Inquiries Bill were interesting and as a result of the general criticisms offered, Government have now resolved not to proceed with the Bill. They will watch the working of the present Election Rules which, in the opinion of many members appear, for the present, to be quite sufficient. The Cattle Protection Bill has also been very severely criticised as one likely to create hardship to the raiyats and in view of the reasonableness of some of the criticisms that have been urged, Government do not intend to press the measure before the Legislature. The question of meeting the cost of inoculation of cattle, which has assumed some importance owing to the fact that each inoculation for permanent protection costs Government

about Rs. 2½ has been practically negatived, but Government have explained their position clearly and as an alternative, they will consider the question of providing for inoculation which gives temporary protection free in all cases leaving it to the option of the owners of cattle to apply for permanent protection, in which case they may pay the difference between the cost of the two classes of inoculation.

As regards the important question of maintaining restored tanks, the discussions were not helpful in any way to Government and many members seem to think that the whole burden of carrying out these annual maintenance works should fall on Government—a position which Government are unable to accept. The raiyats' liability for such works has been continuously enforced from time immemorial in the Mysore State and the existing rules on the subject are quite clear and definite and have the force of law. The intention of Government was to consolidate these rules and make them simpler in a legislative measure, but as there appears to be some misconception and also disagreement in this Assembly regarding the object of the proposals put forward, the matter will now be left where it is, but stricter instructions will be issued to the Revenue and Public Works Departments to see that the existing orders are rigidly carried out. It is necessary that tanks once restored should not be allowed to deteriorate year after year, and the question of a suitable organisation to carry out such works, which are generally neglected by the raiyats under the existing conditions of village life, will be taken up by Government immediately. In this connection, I again wish to emphasise the importance of planning out a larger programme for tank restoration. The question of a tank survey for collecting the necessary data will, in this connection, be also taken up early. I am confident that Government will be able to lay down definite policy to find the ways and means according to the rough estimate of annual expenditure already indicated in my Opening Speech.

Government have answered 50 interpellations in all, besides several supplementary questions in regard to each. I wish to point out, however, in this connection, that the right of interpellations and the privilege of making representations are totally distinct from one another and as such they should be exercised separately. That this has not been the case in several instances must be within the knowledge

of the members of this House from what transpired on the second day of our sittings.

Out of a total number of 177 representations, 141 have been disposed of and although a majority of them did not relate to matters of outstanding importance, I wish to make a brief reference to just a few. It must be gratifying to this Assembly that, after several years of agitation and representation, they have been able to secure a generous modification of the rules relating to remission of wet assessment. The orders about to issue which I read out *in extenso*, in some respects go further than the representations that have been made and will, I think, give universal satisfaction. This settles a question brought up year after year in this Assembly for more than a decade.

Government note that there is some dissatisfaction in the minds of the public over the selection of Bench Magistrates in the districts and as the development of Bench Courts has to proceed *pari passu* with the introduction of the Separation Scheme, it is necessary that the Administration of Bench Courts should be efficient and any defects in the system should be remedied. Government have promised that instructions will be issued to the Deputy Commissioners to make selections carefully and that they themselves will also scrutinise these selections before gazetting the appointments. It has also been pointed out that when any particular Bench Magistrate's work proves to be unsatisfactory, it is easy to withdraw his powers and no other drastic or disciplinary action is necessary in the case of such honorary workers.

The inadequacy of the town police has been very strongly urged by several members. Government have promised that a detailed report will be obtained from the Inspector-General of Police. I have already referred to my remarks in this connection made in the Legislative Council in June last year and I see the necessity of augmenting the police staff of several towns. It would not be possible, however, to meet the whole additional expenditure by re-appropriation in the current year, but as much of it as can be so met will certainly be allotted and the additional strength sanctioned as early as possible.

The general question of industrial and technical education elicited a lively and interesting debate and the policy of Government in regard to this all-important matter has already been declared. We will wait for the final recommendations of the University on the subject of its

re-organisation and as regards industrial education, Government are taking all the necessary steps in accordance with the principles—principles which are sound, practical and eminently suitable to the needs of the country—that are laid down in the orders on the Education Memorandum.

The representation relating to the appointment of relieving school masters disclosed the fact that there is a great inconvenience felt at present owing to the absence of teachers on leave. This question will be gone into carefully by the Inspector-General of Education who has been requested to make an experiment by appointing two sets of relieving teachers, one for the Malnad and the other for the Maidan and see how it works before the suggestion of relieving school masters is generally accepted for the whole department.

The representation relating to the Kadur-Chikmagalur Railway will receive the early consideration of Government. The Vice-President of the District Board has made an eloquent appeal in this behalf and I have since also received a copy of the District Board resolution, in which they have agreed to pay one half of the total cost. The decision of Government in this matter will be expedited.

There is a considerable feeling over the question of the Railway Cess. As I announced at the time of the discussions, the whole question is now being examined and it is possible that the present policy will be suitably revised.

Turning now to the resolutions, I do not think it is necessary to make any special reference to them at this stage for the simple reason that each and every one of them have been dealt with by me and my colleagues in the course of the debate and the policy of the Government thereon has been clearly explained. I may, however, be permitted to touch on one resolution, *viz.*, that relating to the appointment of a mixed committee of official and non-official gentlemen to make investigations into the present economic condition of the people. Although the resolution was lost by a majority, it is still necessary to reiterate that the appointment of a committee of the kind suggested will lead, in the opinion of Government, to no tangible results. I have already explained that Government have taken steps in the direction of collecting information, firstly, regarding the balance of trade and the volume of business under imports and exports in Mysore through the Agricultural and

Industrial Boards of the Economic Conference. They have also appointed a committee to go into the question of Malnad Improvement generally and the economic condition of the malnad people and their agricultural indebtedness in particular. These two investigations are likely to give some idea of the action necessary to promote the objects which the mover of the resolution had in view. The present low economic level of the masses is not due to any conditions that can be rectified all at once. It is the accumulative result of many factors which have prejudicially affected their general condition for several decades, if not, centuries. Theoretical principles dealing with the situation can but evolve ideal schemes, but it is practical action which will also mean a large financial outlay, carefully arranged and expended on economic development schemes in the country, that is needed. His Highness' Government cannot be charged with indifference in these matters, and I think the record of activities to promote the general economic condition of the people of Mysore is one of which the State may very well be proud. We are continuing the same policy and I have indicated generally in my Opening Address, the lines of development that lie before us for adoption, and I hope, it will soon be possible for Government to indicate the ways and means with which such adoption could be materialised.

One word more about a few other resolutions which have been pressed with the object of impressing upon Government the grievances of the Backward communities. I regret to have to note the tendency on the part of a few members, I am glad to say they are very few, to emphasise the difference in the angle of vision regarding these matters. This is not likely to help in the solution of questions that are growing in the political consciousness of the people and I appeal to both sides of this House to cultivate a spirit of "give and take" and avoid as far as possible the ventilation of extreme views which are neither just nor practicable and which will defeat their own purpose. Times are changing rapidly and it is necessary to view all such questions with a spirit of harmony and good feeling and due regard to the actual needs of each case and the legitimate demands of all sections of the people that cannot be ignored by Government in the larger interests of the country.

Gentlemen, I do not wish to detain you any longer; and in conclusion, I have only to say that the exchange of opinions and views between Government and this Assembly

that has taken place during this Session will no doubt lead to satisfactory results. I have also no doubt that the members of this Assembly will continue to take the same keen interest in all public questions and problems of administration as they have done in the past and so organise their activities during the recess that all public criticism and advice on all such questions may be more readily and clearly focussed when they find an expression here for being forced upon the attention of Government.

I now wish you all a safe return to your homes, and happiness, prosperity and the best of luck in the coming year.

The Session is dissolved.

MR. PARAMASIVIAH on behalf of the House conveyed thanks to the Dewan-President and the Members of Council for their patient hearing and convincing replies to the various representations made by them during the sittings of the Session.

Three Cheers were proposed to His Highness the Maharaja and the Dewan of Mysore.

The Session terminated at about 5-35 P.M.

R. RANGA RAO,
Secretary
to the Representative Assembly.